

# "Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead."

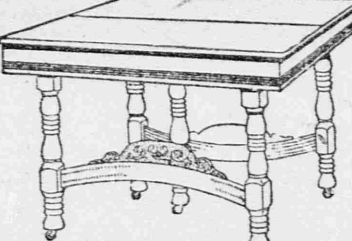
That is what we did when we laid our plans in the summer. We carefully examined all the patterns of the prominent makers, spent deliberate care in selecting the prettiest and most suitable, and then we gave colossal orders, thereby securing unusually low prices. Now we are doing the biggest business of our lives, for we have the right goods at the lowest prices in town. There's pleasure in selecting from a stock that offers you the variety that ours does, and the bigness of the values is a constant source of delightful surprises.

Easy  
Terms of  
**CREDIT**  
without extra  
cost.



This Solid Oak Sideboard, golden finish, has plate glass mirror and ample cupboards; is prettily decorated, and a double value at

**\$12.50.**



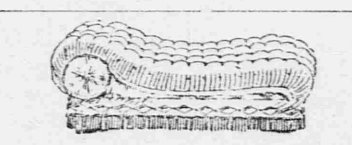
SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, cluster legs with cross pieces. Extends to 6 feet.

**\$6.75**



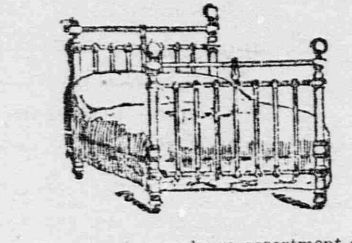
Immense assortment of DINING CHAIRS in all grades. We offer a handsome solid oak chair, cane seat, high back, and brass arm, made upon honor, for only

**95c.**



This elegant round mahogany chair, 29 inches wide, 6 ft. 8 inches long, covered in handsome velours; has 5 rows tufting, and is fringed to the floor. A genuine bargain at

**\$13.75**



We carry a very large assortment of Metal Beds, and can quote you prices that cannot be equalled for the same quality and weight of beds. The cheap ones you can buy anywhere, but we will give you far better beds for a trifle more than you would pay for the cheap truck. An elegant brass-trimmed bed, extra heavy.

**\$3.75**



New design Ladies' Toilet or Dressing Table—combines in the best features of both a dressing table and a chest of drawers. The mirror is a French pattern plate mirror; 4 feet long; one like cut.

**\$48.50.**

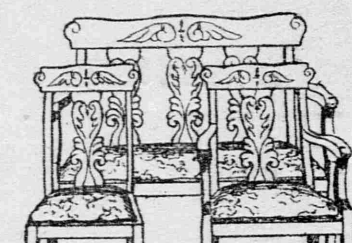


**\$6.00.**



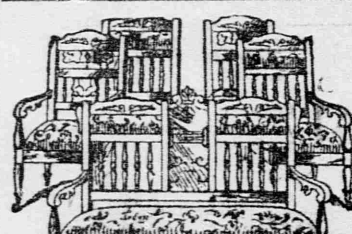
Fancy Round Chair, mahogany—finished frame—covered in silk goods. At the price it is one of the bargains of the store.

**\$5.00**



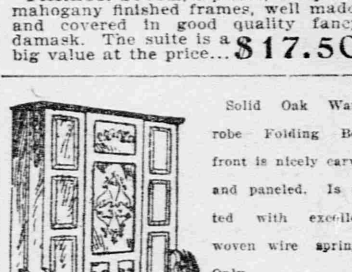
This handsome 3-piece Reception Suite—is well made and covered in an excellent quality of damask—upholstered in first class—frame mahogany—finished. Price only

**\$11.25**

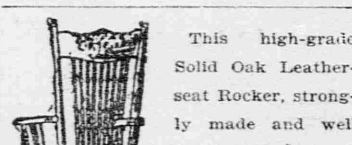


PARLOR SUITE, 5 pieces, complete, mahogany—finished frame—covered in good quality damask. The suite is a big value at the price.

**\$17.50**



**\$20.**

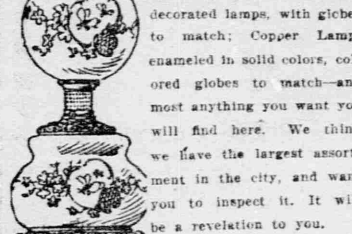


This high-grade Solid Oak Leather-seat Rocker, strongly made and well finished. Regular \$4 value—for

**\$1.98.**

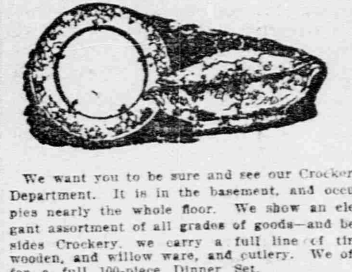


A grand display of Lamps; includes all kinds, and at all prices—handsome hand-decorated lamps, with globes to match; Copper Lamp, enameled in solid colors, colored globes to match—and most anything you want you will find here. We think we have the largest assortment in the city, and want you to inspect it. It will be a revelation to you.

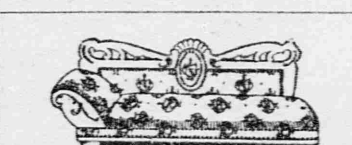


We want you to be sure and see our Crockery Department. It is in the basement, and occupies nearly the whole floor. We show an elegant assortment of all grades of goods—and besides, we carry a full line of the wooden, and willow ware, and cutlery. We offer a full 10-piece dinner set, decorated in solid colors, and of hand-made shape, for

**\$8.50**

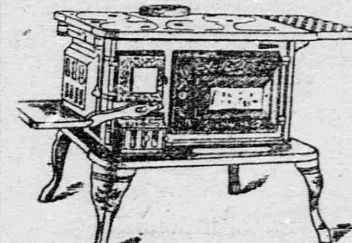


**\$21.00**



We offer a HANDSOME BED-ROOM SUITE, covered in new patterns of velour. Our regular \$18 lounge, for only

**\$14.00**



We carry an elegant assortment of Stoves and Ranges. We offer a range like cut, handsomely trimmed and mounted, for the low price

**\$8.25**

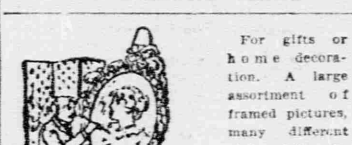


This handsome Solid Oak Wardrobe, double doors, paneled front and sides, with shelf and hooks complete. Regular price is \$10. You can have one now for

**\$8.50.**



**\$21.00**



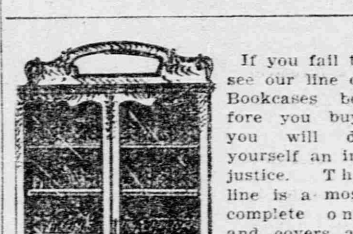
For gifts or home decoration. A large assortment of framed pictures, many different styles of frames, subjects, and methods of presentation. Be sure and see them.

**\$3.00**

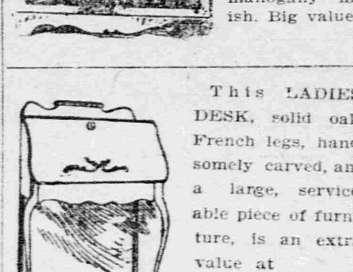


Solid Oak Chamber Suite, extra heavy, handsomely carved and beaded; level plate mirror; 3-drawer dresser and combination commode. Big value at

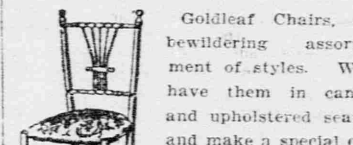
**\$16.00.**



If you fail to see our line of Bookcases before you buy, you will do yourself an injustice. The line is a most complete one and covers all grades of bookcases from the cheapest to the best; oak, mahogany, and mahogany finish. Big values.



**\$6.00**



Golden Chair, a bewitching assortment of styles. We have them in cane and upholstered seat, and make a special of a new pattern Gilt Chair for

**\$3.00**



This beautiful 5-piece Mahogany-finished Parlor Suite, covered in excellent quality silk tapestry and upholstered in a thorough manner. You will pay at least \$25 for it in any other store in the city. Our price is only

**\$25.00**



Probably no house in this town ever before showed such an immense variety of attractive patterns. We were justified in anticipating a big business this season, and we laid our plans accordingly. We bought very heavily, but very carefully, and have been particularly successful in getting prices down to an unusually low level and in securing a great number of exclusive designs of more than ordinary merit. We consequently have an assortment to offer you that is doubly attractive. We carry all the different makes in stock, both in the piece and in pattern rugs, so that, whatever your preference, you will find a good assortment of patterns and nicely graded pieces. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we have been very careful in looking after quality, and that we have secured the best of the work of the most reputable manufacturers and select such goods as we know would give thorough satisfaction.



**\$25.00**



We make no charge for laying, lining, or making any carpets bought from us.

**\$25.00**

## HOUSE & HERRMANN, 901-903 Seventh Street N. W., Cor. of I (Eye) Street.

### WEALTH OF THE CLASSES

The People Pay Millions in Interest on Watered Stock.

The Bryan Club of Charlestown, W. Va., Issues a Paper of Importance to Mechanics and Officials of Financial Institutions—Securities Which Do Not Represent Capital.

The Bryan Club, at Charlestown, W. Va., has printed for gratuitous distribution, a paper interesting to both mechanics and to the officials of financial institutions who have been financing reorganizations and trusts. It mentions twenty-five billions of stocks and bonds representing twelve billions of capital furnished and thirteen billions of fictitious capitalization. These securities call for an interest charge of \$1,375,000,000. Attention is called to the fact that, at the rate of increase between 1890 and 1899, the entire production of all farms and mines in the United States is \$2,600,000,000. Deducting two-thirds for the cost of production and \$1,200,000,000 is left as the

maximum which can be applied to interest. This is \$175,000,000 less than the interest charge.

The author remarks that financial institutions now realize that the cost of the capitalization unless investors are convinced that methods will be enforced to apply a larger amount to interest, but the startling fact has escaped observation that the interest charge is already larger than can be collected without a government of force. Men, it is said, will work with want food to secure shelter for old age, but, unless coerced, will not endure punishment to pay interest to a small and dangerous rich class holding securities representing fictitious capitalization. It is pointed out that wages will certainly be reduced unless effort is restrained to pay interest on fictitious capitalization. The statement is made that 25,300 men already own one-tenth of all the property on the tax books and also hold securities for \$1,500,000,000, being virtually a mortgage on the country gives them the profits of industry as surely as if they held a legal title to the land. The statistics in this publication are on somewhat new lines and will surprise those who have not investigated the concentration of wealth.

It is pointed out that "when stock is issued to build a bridge, the amount should be paid to the cost of the bridge. But, if the travel will yield \$6,000 a year, \$100,000 of stock will be issued, although the bridge cost only \$10,000. Should the public be told to pay interest on \$100,000 when the bridge cost only \$10,000? Congress fixes the tariff to prevent foreign competition with American steel makers. These steel makers form a trust, and thereby prevent domestic competition. The Carnegie steel works cost only \$5,000,000, and are capitalized for \$200,000,000. Whoever uses steel contributes to pay interest on the securities representing this trust. It is estimated that, if a laboring man has five in a family, an advance of 10 per cent on the price of articles controlled by trusts, costs him three days' work. No one has attempted to approach the magnitude of the trust problem, but it is known with certainty that largely more than fifteen billions have been issued within the past few years.

"The middle class is composed of men who are neither rich nor poor; they are men clear of debt whose property is assessed for taxation at more than \$7,500, and less than \$15,000. This class numbers 1,800,000, and own one-half of the property on the tax books, which is assessed against the fifteen million voters. Stocks and bonds so seldom appear on the tax books, that the amount is too small to consider.

"The danger to the country does not lie in the fact that 300 men in one class, have as much property assessed for taxation as 100,000 men in another class. The danger lies in the fact that a very few men have acquired a mortgage for billions of dollars which represent fictitious capitalization. The danger lies in the fact that 25,300 men in financial centers, of enormous income, will, unless halted, be able to control elections.

"This is a mortal danger to the profits of industry to them, with as much certainty as if they held the technical legal right to the land. The amount collected from the public during the past year was only sufficient to pay 2 per cent on the fictitious capitalization, but unless the November election calls a halt, the amount will be increased as a government by injunction becomes better established and as population and production increase.

"It is not possible for railroads and trust officials to collect enough from the public to pay 6 per cent on fictitious capitalization unless the masses learn to live on less than they now consider necessary. If articles of necessity advance 20 per cent and wages only 10 per cent, labor must work on scant food. Hence government by injunction is necessary to keep labor quiet. The dangerously rich

### A COURT FOR CHILDREN

Effort to Establish a Separate Tribunal in New York.

Youthful Offenders Compelled to Have a Hearing With Those Accused of Serious Crimes—Destitute Youngsters Should be Removed From Degrading Surroundings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—There is a possibility of a separate court for children becoming an accomplished fact in this city. The opportunity is afforded in connection with the general revision of the city charter, and the importance of the measure is urged upon the public by the Charity Organization Society, as it feels keenly the necessity of the support of every parent and of every organization of women in this city, irrespective of creed, color, or nationality.

It is proposed that the children's court shall be held by justices of the court of sessions in a building which is already devoted to the investigation of delinquency by the Department of Charities.

For a number of years prominent women workers in philanthropy have endeavored to secure a children's court similar to those in operation in Boston and Chicago. Several years ago an attempt was made in the New York Legislature to amend the Penal Code by providing a separate court for all cases involving the commitment or trial of children, and this measure was ardently seconded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. But through lack of public interest the original bill failed, and the law as finally passed made the district court the place for hearing the children, and so far as known no advantage has ever been taken by the magistrates, who were thus given discretion.

What will be accomplished by the change from the present system is the removal of the trial of youthful offenders from the degrading surroundings of trial for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and serious crime. Those interested feel that this is especially desirable for children who are charged with petty violations of city ordinances, or with no worse fault than the destitution of their parents.

"Charities," the official organ of the society, says: "An examination in a courtroom which only children are dealt with will inevitably be far less injurious to the self-respect of such children than a trial in a police court filled with spectators and occupied by the great part of the day with the disposition of charges against hardened criminals. Special knowledge and sounder judgment would also come from the opportunity to specialize upon the disposition of children."

"One of the best features of the plan now suggested," says a woman who is working for the cause, "is the provision for a probation system under which the care of the child will be placed in the hands of a probation officer for a term not to extend beyond the date upon which such child would become eighteen years of age."

"If the child has been convicted of a misdemeanor the court may stay the execution of the sentence, and may allow the child to remain under the care of its parents or guardians, subject to the oversight of the probation officer. This officer would also endeavor by friendly advice, counsel and oversight, to secure a faithful compliance with the terms and conditions imposed, and in this manner would induce such training and direction as the child may require. This is the plan with modifications which is being successfully operated in both Boston and Chicago."

"There are often cases of destitution in which there is not even a pretense that the child has committed an offense of any description. There is simply a complaint made, probably by the child's own mother, that the family is unable to care properly for the child. We who are working for the children's court claim that there should be a ready means by which such cases as these, involving only destitution, may be removed entirely from the court, and parents or those who make the application directed to the proper office of the department of charities. That this would be facilitated by the creation of a separate children's court held near the corresponding office of the department of charities is only one of the minor advantages of the plan proposed.

"It is not certain as yet whether the subject will be retained through efforts of the charter commission before the Legislature, or through the direct action of our magistrates. But we are hopeful that the subject will be taken up, and that the provision, and we feel confident that it is this done its recommendation will meet with the hearty endorsement of judges, religious and charitable organizations, and all good citizens, who, if they give it but a passing thought, cannot fail to see the vital necessity of a children's court."

**EX-JUSTICE UNDER ARREST.**

Charged With Practicing Gigantic Naturalization Frauds.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 17.—Ex-Justice of the Peace Mattie Gerod, a well-known Republican politician of Hazleton township, was arrested yesterday charged with being responsible for the gigantic naturalization frauds practiced in this county. The warrant for Gerod's arrest was sworn out by A. Maistri, of Freehold, and more arrests will follow today.

Maistri swears that Gerod advertised in the "Italian Herald," of New York, that he would procure naturalization papers for all of his countrymen who desire to become citizens, without the formality of a legal length of residence in the country. The price for securing the papers was fixed at \$8. Maistri secured his papers through Gerod and paid \$5 to them. When he discovered that he was forging he demanded the return of his money from Gerod.

The ex-justice, it is alleged, threatened to kill Maistri if he should reveal the fraud. He also intimidated the man, it is said, by declaring that his influence was such that he could put Maistri in penitentiary for life if he made any revelation. Gerod entered \$1,000 bail for another hearing before Samuel Shrovelin, of Freehold, today. Some startling revelations are promised at this hearing.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive legal and bodily sign by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves, and complexion.

### GOREMAN SCORES IMPERIALISM.

Two Enthusiastic Meetings of District Democrats.

The Bryan and Stevenson Democratic Club, which meets every Tuesday night in Harper's Hall, 467 C Street northwest, was addressed last night by George Goreman, who for over a decade was Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Goreman had been a life-long Republican up to the time of the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. He has renounced all allegiance to the party, and is throwing his support vigorously into the Democratic campaign. He is a Californian, and refuted the assumption that Californians are imperialists. He declared that no true American would support imperialism, and he declared that he was a Californian, and refuted the assumption that Californians are imperialists. He declared that no true American would support imperialism, and he declared that he was a Californian, and refuted the assumption that Californians are imperialists.

Mr. Goreman gave a thoughtful address on the relation of currency and the trusts. He showed how the aggregation of capital in the hands of half a hundred trust magnates is placing the destinies of the country completely in their control.

The District of Columbia Democratic Association held an enthusiastic meeting last night in its hall, 904 Pennsylvania Avenue. Alexander Karlin, a young traveling man from New York, made a talk that was listened to with unusually close interest. He pointed out how the trusts have driven small merchants and jobbers completely out of business, and to the thousands of traveling men who have been robbed of employment by the giant corporations. He ridiculed the proposition that imperialism would profit the country on the trade flows the flag trade. Trade, he declared, is governed by purely economic conditions. There is no sentiment in it, and it moves regardless of the flag.

Speeches were also made by the chairman of the meeting, N. E. Vowles; M. H. Rammage; J. P. Victory, and Mrs. Sarah Hendrick. The Democrats of Anacostia will hold a meeting tonight. They will be addressed by Rev. R. S. Tharin.

**Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.**—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He had tried many kinds of remedies without avail. After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder he was benefited at once. He writes: "I am a wonderful cure. It relieves instantly. Fifty cents. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmunds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue—15."

**Take a Smile.**—"All nature wears one universal smile." If you look at the faces of the people of Washington you will find they are all smiling because they eat Herrick's Biscuits. No matter how weary, how such delicious flavors that they make everyone smile with enjoyment. These Biscuits, Washington Biscuit Company, for a case of beer, which was awarded a prize medal for purity and excellence at the Paris Exposition.

**Cuts and Bruises Quickly Healed.**—Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a great, bruise, burn, scald, or any injury will immediately relieve the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a mark. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, and lameness. For sale by Henry Adams, wholesale and retail, and all druggists.

### ELEVATION OF THE SALOON.

What Mr. Gottlieb Recommends to the Liquor Dealers.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Retail liquor dealers from all parts of the United States are in Baltimore to attend the annual convention of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Their headquarters are at the Etowah House, and they propose to have a liberal mixture of pleasure with business while here.

C. H. Eckstein, retiring president of the Maryland League, welcomed the visitors yesterday in the absence of Mayor Hayes, who was to have performed that duty, but who was called to Washington on business. Frederick H. Gottlieb, of the Maryland Brewing Company, also spoke welcoming words. Mr. Gottlieb said:

"The one economic feature of the day is concentration and organization. Every form of industry is being more highly centralized and unified, and the economic gospel of the new century will more strongly than ever accentuate the adage 'In union there is strength.'"

"Your duty, first of all, as an organization, must be the elevation of the standard of the liquor trade. By proper conduct, law-abiding and honorable dealings you will draw to your support the place in commercial life which will put you on a par with every other industry. Ignorance and fanaticism must not be permitted any longer to shape public opinion on the drink question. Physiologists, scholars and statesmen are studying the liquor question with the same fair-mindedness that they give to other problems, and nearly all of them do not hesitate to pronounce the moderate use of liquors, beers, and light wines as the true agents of temperance rather than of intemperance."

"One of the noteworthy developments of the last few years is the change of sentiment on the temperance question. Until recently saloonkeepers were classed by our temperance friends with gamblers and dive-keepers, and no friend of temperance dared lift his voice in defense of a saloonkeeper, brewer, or distiller. Within the last two years we have heard the leading Episcopal prelate in this country, Bishop Potter, pronounce Prohibitionists arrogant, denunciatory, ignorant, unscrupulous, and untruthful. Such eminent men as Dr. Rainsford, Dr. Abbott, and President Eliot, manfully recognize and proclaim that the decent saloon has its part to play in the social economy and is necessary and honorable."

**FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.**

Artilleryman's Body Floats Ashore Near Phoenix, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 17.—The body of Artilleryman Amos L. Dysart, Battery G, Fourth Artillery, floated ashore near Mill Creek bridge, Phoenix, yesterday.

While there were no marks of violence on the body, there were indications which point to the fact that the man was murdered. A physician made an examination and expressed the opinion that Dysart was dead when placed in the water. He left the fort Friday on a two days' leave of absence, attired in civilian clothes. He had a small sum of money at that time. Friday night he was seen in some of the saloons of Phoenix. He was a well-known habitue of those places.

When found this morning he had on only a soft shirt, with collar and one cuff, and some underclothing.

The theory advanced by the police is that he was given a fatal dose of "knockout" drops, robbed, and the body thrown overboard to hide the crime. The body was badly decomposed. Dysart enlisted at Evansville, Ind., in 1898, and was about thirty years old. The fort authorities will hold an inquest, after which an inquest will be held.

**DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.**

Testimonials are good things, and we are always glad to get them. But they do not make our remedy any better. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are good because they do good—because they cure. Testimonials simply prove that the tablets have helped other people, but it's yourself you are most interested in, and whether they will cure you is the question.

It is very easy to find out—try them. A full package costs but fifty cents at your druggist's. They are worth that if they only help you a little. But the chance is worth taking at the price. We put it on that basis because you don't know about the tablets. If you know as much about them as we do you would have complete confidence; this advertising would be unnecessary. We have seen them in the worst cases of stomach trouble. Cases of long standing and obstinacy, cases that other medicines and even high-priced doctors had failed to subdue.

Here are some testimonials. If you care to read them we have thousands of them:

Rev. J. R. Hoag, of Wymore, Nebraska, writes: For six years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Last fall I became very much alarmed at some symptoms of heart trouble and came to believe there was a sympathetic relation between the two diseases, or rather that the stomach trouble was the cause of the heart disturbance. I hit upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for a remedy and invested a dollar and a half for three boxes, which I have since used. I can eat any kind of food I want and have a good vigorous appetite. Although I am seventy-seven years old, I now feel just as well as I ever did. I am a great admirer of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and four boxes did me more permanent benefit than all the doctors' medicines that I have ever taken.

I honestly believe that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best medicine ever made for the cure of stomach troubles. Don't mistake our meaning. We don't claim them to cure anything but dyspepsia and stomachic disorders. Just the one thing is what they are made for, but that one thing is the cause—the starting point of nearly all the sickness in the world.

Use Stuart's Tablets regularly. Keep your stomach right, and you can never be sick.

### A CIRCUUS TENT IN FLAMES.

Fire Causes a Stampede During a Performance.

HARRINGTON, Del., Oct. 17.—The large tent of the Rhoda Royal Circus was destroyed by fire last night at Georgetown, this State. The performance was in progress when the flames were discovered, and immediately there was a wild stampede of the spectators. They all escaped without injury. The tent was completely destroyed, with other property belonging to the show.

**Powerful New Tug.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—"Lackawanna," the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway Company's new tug, the most powerful craft of its kind in Eastern waters, made her trial trip yesterday, and fulfilled the requirements in every particular. The Lackawanna is built entirely of steel, is 150 feet over all, and of 25-foot beam. She will be used for towing coal barges between New York and Boston. Another powerful tug, "Scranton," has been ordered by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for some time.

**WHAT PEOPLE SAY.**

Is Not What Makes a Remedy Valuable.

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